

## CONDUCT OF TRIAL

83.VI.01: *Opening Statement*. Counsel for any party may summarize their pleadings to the jury or make a statement to the jury of the ultimate facts alleged in the pleadings and their theory of the case, but counsel shall not argue the case during the opening statement. The pleadings shall not be submitted to the jury for its deliberations.

83.VI.02: *Examination of Witness*. One counsel only, on each side, shall examine or cross-examine a witness. During examination in open court, the examining counsel shall stand.

83.VI.03: *Scope of Redirect*. Redirect examination in both civil and criminal trials shall be limited only to new matters brought out on cross-examination.

83.VI.04: *Closing Argument of Counsel*. In the trial of a civil action, the plaintiff shall open and conclude the testimony and argument unless the plaintiff's entire case shall be admitted by the defendant's pleadings, and the controversy shall be wholly upon matter of counterclaim or affirmative defense interposed by the defendant. A full opening of the case, both in testimony and argument, shall be made by the party having the opening, and the reply shall (unless under the circumstances otherwise ordered by the Court), both in testimony and argument, be restricted to a reply to new matter. Closing arguments in criminal cases are governed by Fed. R. Crim. P. 29.11. The time allowed for argument in both criminal and civil cases shall be limited by the Court as the cause may seem to require.

83.VI.05: *Excusing Witnesses*. In both criminal and civil cases, every witness is automatically excused when he or she steps off the witness stand, unless one of the parties objects.